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Make Your Sight Normal
YOUR HEALTH WILL
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N. LAZARUS.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
20, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

June 19, 1920. Temperature 50.

Rainfall: 0.53 inch.

Humidity 91.

June 19, 1919. Temperature 54.

SEE US ABOUT
YOUR NEW
**MOTOR
BOAT.**
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
25, 1st Floor, Rd. C.

No. 17,981.

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號九十月六年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1920.

日四初月五申庚九歲年九國民華中

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BUSINESS NOTICES

DEWAR'S WHITE LABEL SCOTCH WHISKY

Price \$20 per Case ex Bond
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\$28 per Case Duty paid.

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(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE).

CARS FOR HIRE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
Agents in South China for—

Hudson, Essex, Dodge Brothers and Siddle-
Armstrong Motor Cars, Denby Motor Trucks
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A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
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THE WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
Treats Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, &c.

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THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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For Rates and Particulars apply to the General Agents
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We sell the Genuine B.V.D. Underwear.



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TAILORS
4A BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2242.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

NAURU ISLAND.

LONDON, June 16.

In the discussion on the Nauru Bill Mr. Leslie Wilson pointed out that there were a hundred million tons of phosphate in Nauru. He was of opinion there would be no difficulty in maintaining an output of half a million tons yearly at a cost enabling Australasia to obtain phosphate at 21 a ton cheaper than at present, while providing for repayment of capital and interest. Britain would also benefit though to a less extent. He was convinced there was never a sounder investment for the Empire than the securing in perpetuity of most important raw materials for the rejuvenation of our land, the demand for which must inevitably increase in future. Col. Ormsby Gore moved the rejection on the ground that the bill conflicted with the articles of the Covenant of the League of Nations with regard to the open door. He said it proposed to establish an irresponsible administration of Nauru and a gigantic state monopoly. He asked would this principle apply also to Mesopotamian oil. He said it would be a gross violation of our whole Imperial system to confine a mandate to some self governing Dominions and the Mother Country while excluding other parts of the Empire.

Lord Robert Cecil said the bill was absolutely inconsistent with article twenty two of the League of Nations Covenant. It would give a handle to our enemies all over the world and it would be impossible for us subsequently to insist on the open door. Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that if the bill were not passed the phosphate company would have all the rights and power usual. He emphasised that other parts of the Empire were consulted before the agreement was reached. The sanction of Parliament to the agreement did not preclude the League of Nations refusing to confirm it. He asked the House to agree that the Government proposed to make fair use of Nauru.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

NEW VULCANISING PROCESS.

LONDON, June 16.

The Times' Manchester correspondent says a new process of vulcanising rubber has been discovered by Prof. Peachey, lecturer in chemistry at Manchester College of Technology, which it is claimed will have far reaching effects in the rubber manufacturing industry. The method is cold vulcanising with sulphurated hydrogen and sulphur dioxide enabling the vulcanisation of mixtures of rubber and waste material, for example sawdust, scraps of leather and paper, which is impossible under the old process.

AMERICAN ALTRUISM.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, in a speech urged Americans not to listen to selfish provincial plans renouncing the altruism that sent the American army overseas.

POLICE INSPECTOR IMPRISONED.

NEW YORK, June 16.

Police Inspector Henry has received an indeterminate sentence of 2 to 5 years' imprisonment with hard labour for perjury.

U. S. MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

PRINCETOWN, June 16.

Everett Capps, Professor of Greek at Princeton University, has been appointed United States Minister to Greece.
[What a joy to overhear him air his Greek when he reaches Attic soil.—Ed. C. M.]

YACHTING.

NEW YORK, June 16.

The Resolute defeated the Vanitie.

WOMEN TO MAKE THE WORLD ANEW.

Miss Rebecca West has a lively article in Sunday Pictorial. She says: "I have for years earned my living by expressing my opinions. People are willing to pay me money for doing so, and I take advantage of their weakness. The only exception to this kindly reception of my views is the British Government who refuse to allow me to go into the polling-booth."

"They will remove the embargo immediately I am thirty. And yet I do not see what grounds they have for hoping that I will be more sensible at thirty than I am now."

"But indeed any test of the fitness of voters is an offence against the true conception of the franchise."

"It would tend to disfranchise the down-trodden classes which most need representation. Besides, it is based on a misunderstanding of what the State needs from the voter."

"What it wants from him is not so much a record of his intelligence as of his needs, and that can be supplied as well by the ignorant as by the learned."

"But the woman voter, particularly when she is stupid, and, therefore, to the unthinking most dangerous, will be different."

"She will attend a meeting addressed by the Government candidate, at which he will speak about this and that, about Home Rule and the League of Nations and the Indian Empire and foreign policy. And she will go away and vote against him because milk and butter and eggs are dear. And she will be perfectly right. For all these things are vanities compared with the necessity for children to have plenty of milk and butter and eggs."

"In the materialism of women there is a force which, if it is rightly used, may make the world anew. If the women of all nations combined in the simple, unintellectual, grossly material demand that before men did anything else they should provide every child born of woman with an adequate supply of nourishing food there would be no more wars."

"Money that was being spent on cows could not be spent on guns. And the children would grow up into a race so strong and untrifled and so much in love with life that they would surely devise some other way of settling disputes than by blowing each other to pieces. In the meantime we ought to be thankful that this care for the physical basis, without which life cannot exist, is at last represented on the voter's roll. That it should, preponderate does not really matter."

"After all, men will always be able to influence society far more than women by the control of industry and the professions, which they will perpetually enjoy, since most women will always turn to the domestic life."

SUEZ TRAFFIC.

LONDON, June 17th.

The annual report of the Suez Canal Company shows that the number of passages in 1919 was 3,985, as compared with 2,523 in 1918, and 5,083 in 1917, and tonnage 16,000,000 in 1919, of which 11,500,000 was British, as against 9,250,000 in 1918 and 20,000,000 in 1917.

COMPOSITORS' STRIKE.

LONDON, June 16th.

As a result of a Joint Industrial Council, the printing trades and Typographical Association undertook to recommend the withdrawal of strike notices, and the embargo on over-time, pending further conference.

ROUGH JUSTICE.

DUBLIN, June 16th.

A crowd of 5,000 invaded the goal and took out and lynched three negroes accused of attacking a young white woman. The crowd then held a court and formally convicted the victims.

ABOUT RACES.

LONDON, June 16th.

The weather was unsuitable, but the going was good. There was a huge attendance, their Majesties being present, yesterday and to-day.

In the Royal Hunt Cup the result was:—
Square Measure 1
Glasgow 2
Starling 3
The betting was 8 to 1 Square Measure; 10 to 1 Glasgow; 10 to 1 Starling.
Twenty-two ran. Three lengths separated the first and the second, and four lengths the second and the third.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 3/8 1/2
To-day's opening rate 3/8 1/2
On June 18, 1919 3/6 1/2 1/8.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BOLSHEVIKS IN PERSIA.

LONDON, June 16th.

A telegram from Teheran states that the Bolshevik forces which disembarked at Enzeli comprise a whole army corps with a squadron of aeroplanes. They captured sixteen tank steamers, and are despatching them to Baku.

MELBOURNE STRIKE.

MELBOURNE, June 17th.

The gas strike continues. The companies announce that ample volunteer labour is available, and that the position is steadily improving. Thousands who have been indirectly rendered idle are resuming.

MELBOURNE, June 16th.

The engines of the big electric power houses are resuming to-morrow.

WHEAT FOR GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 17th.

The Deutsche Zeitung says Great Britain has agreed to deliver 9,500 tons of wheat to Germany in return for cash. A further offer of supply of more wheat has been made, and is conditional on Germany's purchasing Australian mutton and bacon for cash.

REGULAR ARMY.

LONDON, June 16th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Captain Coote, Sir A. Williamson said that the supply of recruits for the regular army was still adequate.

PREFERENCE IN WEST INDIES.

LONDON, June 17th.

According to the Times, the Kingston (Jamaica) Legislature has extended Preference to cotton goods of the whole Empire.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

LONDON, June 15th.

The Morning Post says that the object of the visit of Colonel Hogg, who is now en route to England from America, is to persuade Mr. Davis, the American Ambassador to Britain, to become a candidate for the Presidency at the Democratic Convention.

NAURU ISLAND.

LONDON, June 16th.

In the House of Commons, the second reading of the Bill to confirm an agreement between the Imperial, the Australian and the New Zealand Governments to purchase for £3,500,000 the rights of the Pacific Phosphate Company to the phosphate deposits in the island of Nauru and Ocean Island in the South Pacific for which Great Britain has been given the mandate occasioned an important debate.

Colonel Leslie Wilson, proposing the second reading, pointed out that the island was inhabited with intelligent Christianised natives who desire to remain under British rule. During the peace negotiations and the discussions between the Dominions' representatives, the solution found was that the administration should be conducted under the joint control of the Imperial, the Australian and the New Zealand Governments, and that the Pacific Phosphate Company, which controlled the islands, should be bought out and the minerals worked on a non-profit-making basis as far as the three Governments were concerned.

The Bill passed its second reading by 217 votes to 77, the minority comprising Labour members, Independent Liberals and some Unionists whose attempt to commit the bill to the committee of the whole House for delaying its progress was defeated by 213 votes to 57.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW

SPECIALIST IN HEADWEAR

SUN HATS

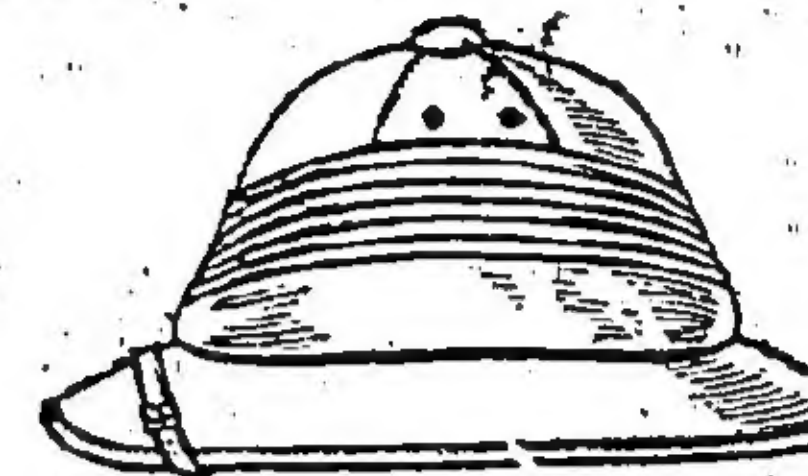
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ELLWOOD, HAWKE, AND TRESS.

PRICES

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UP.



PRICES

\$6.50

UP.

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RAINPROOF AND SUNPROOF

J. T. SHAW

TAILOR and OUTFITTER

NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

French Firm, Established 1860.

Quality, Variety, Perfection.

A WELL-KNOWN FACT.

CAMPBELL MOORE & Co., LTD.

ARE THE ONLY

EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSERS

IN THE COLONY.

SPECIAL LADIES' SALOON

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

THE NEW
INDIAN
"SCOUT MODEL"

HAS ARRIVED.

IS YOUR NAME ON THE WAITING LIST
FOR THIS SUPERLATIVE MOTORCYCLE?

ALEX. ROSS & Co.

25, DES VOEUX ROAD, KOWLOON

TEL. 27 TEL. 47

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LD.

beg to give notice that after the 30th June, their prices will be NETT and liable to alteration in harmony with the fluctuations in Exchange.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1920.

HANDLEY PAGE

MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES

HANDLEY PAGE LTD.

Orickwood, London, N. W. 2.

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Hongkong

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Deeds and
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH".

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

MONDAY,

June 21, 1920, at 10.30 a.m., at No. 6, Humphrey's Avenue, Kowloon.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Double and Single Bedsteads and Cots, Wardrobes, Dressing Table, Chest-of-drawers, &c., &c., &c., Dining Room Furniture, Crockery Ware, &c., Singer's Treadle Sewing Machine, small Piano & Pot Plants. (Full Particulars from Catalogue). Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 16, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

June 22, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A Small Consignment of

WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

Comprising:—

Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts,

Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath

Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg

and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table

Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork

Dollies, Table Cloths, Linen Damask

Services, &c., &c., &c.

Also

A few lots of Bellow Valises, Kit

Bags, Suit Cases, and Attache Cases.

And

Two Pairs Prismatic Binoculars.

(All new goods and in small lots.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 16, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

June 23, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,

BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED

BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN

BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,

comprising:—

Chest-of-drawers, Arm-chairs (new),

Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One

Upholstered Sofa, Bedroom Furniture,

comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,

large and small Wardrobes, Dressing

Tables, and Chairs, Washstands,

&c., (fumed Teakwood), Side-

boards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Din-

ing Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner

Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath

Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood

and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of

Blackwood Furniture, Side Tables,

Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets, &c.

Also

2 Pianos, 1 Enamelled Bath,

1 good Riches,

And

One Upright Grand Piano by Wm.

Knabe & Co.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 16, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

June 23, 1920, at 5.30 p.m., at Ah King Slipway,

The Motor Boat—

"CHI 'A-MAIL,"

HULL TEAKWOOD

Length ——— 24' 7"

Breadth ——— 6' 2"

Depth ——— 2' 5"

10 H.P. 2 Cylinder Motor.

Speed 7 knots, carry 7 persons.

On view day of sale or can be seen

and tested by arrangement with the

underigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 16, 1920.

WANT
ADVERTISEMENTS
25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS,
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents
for 3 insertions.

LOST.

LOST.—At the Peak, a small Black & White JAPANESE POODLE. Answers to the name of "TODDLES." Finder will be Rewarded. Box No. 1200, c/o "China Mail."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A SEATER OVER- LAND CAR (Country Club Model). Owner leaving the Colony. For particulars apply 1203, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the Sale. Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of June, 1920, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of ONE LOT of CROWN LAND above Kennedy Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.		Boundary Measurement.		Contents in Acres, Roods, and Perches.		Annual Rent.	
No. of Lots.	Lot No.	Locality.	N.	S.	E.	W.	Annual Rent.
1	1	East of Island Lot 1, Kennedy Road, Kowloon.	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for Account of the Concerned),

TUESDAY,

June 22, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A number of Whitefield Beds,

5' 6" x 4' 6" x 1' 6"

JUST ARRIVED

Also

Excelsior Motor Cycle 4 H.P. single

cylinder. Complete with horn, lamp, &c.

Good running order.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 16, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY,

June 24, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Just arrived per Kamo Maru

from London.

Paris Cotton Collet Lace Curtain,

Sheets, Embroidered Bedspreads, Pillow

Cases, Cushion Covers, Bath Sheets

Cotton Towels, Dusters, Glass Cloths,

Table Cloths and Serviettes, &c., &c.

Also

Several Lots of Ladies' and Children's

Canvas Shoes (Leather Soles).

About 300 yds. Mosquito Netting,

Several Rolls of Lace Curtains, Netting,

Quilts, &c. 4000 reals strong white

Cotton (300 yards reals).

And

About 100 dozen Tennis Balls.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 16, 1920.

SAVARESSE'S
SANTAL
CAPSULES
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.
Made in London.

MEE CHEUNG
High Class PHOTOGRAPHER.
Ice House Street. Tel. 1013.

A large stock of
Kodak and Kodak
Supplies
Just arrived.

INTIMATIONS.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

TO-DAY

SATURDAY, June 19th.
TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 p.m.
DINNER DANCE from 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 20th.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS
during
Tiffin and AFTERNOON.

FLYING

SUNDAY, June 20th.
(Weather permitting)
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.

Tickets for flights and full particulars may be obtained at the Hongkong Hotel Main Office, or at Repulse Bay Hotel.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

WE have installed an additional TELEPHONE and clients can now ring up No. 438 or 3562.

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

The Machines are made by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 down Aerated water per day.

KWONG SANG HONG LTD.,
P. O. Box 370. Hongkong.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.
(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE
KISHIDA, YOSHINO, TANI,
KOTO, HAMAOKA, SAKO, SHIN-
NEW, KANADA, HIRAI, KAWA-
MADA, and OYABARI.

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Agencies for: The Mitsubishi Marine &

Fire Insurance Co.

The Osaka Marine &

Fire Insurance Co.

For Particulars, apply to—

S. KOMURA, Manager.

No. 14, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

GIVE THE MEN A

CHANCE!

HOW MASTERS CAN HEAL

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

Employers are realizing more than they have done in the past the part they must play in the settlement of industrial unrest.

No one has done more to preach the doctrine of what he terms "creative management," as opposed to restrictive management, than Mr. P. A. Best, director of Messrs. Selfridge and Co., who is an enthusiastic advocate of more enlightened methods in the handling of large staffs, so that they may enjoy opportunities for self-expression.

In the interview with a representative of *The Globe*, Mr. Best indicated some of the differences between the right and the wrong sort of management, and their bearing on the industrial problem.

"The difference between restrictive and creative management," said Mr. Best, "is that in the former method the head of a firm would be content to maintain his business from the counting-house; whereas in the latter method, the employer is always seeking to develop the creative instincts which every man in his employ possesses. He is adequate under all conditions, he exercises foresight and imagination, whereas the non-creative employer works within a prescribed circle."

"All of us," continued Mr. Best, "have within us the capacity for growth, and it is only within business hours that we can put forth our creative powers, if we are allowed the opportunity. If these abilities are not being used objectively, they become perverted and expend themselves in strikes or some anti-social act. I firmly believe that employers can heal the industrial situation by introducing more creative methods into their management."

"SELF-DIRECTION."

Taking up Mr. Bertrand Russell's "Principles of Social Reconstruction," Mr. Best read the following sentence:

"It is not only material goods that men need, but more freedom, more self-direction, more outlet for creativeness, more opportunity for the joy of life, more voluntary co-operation, and less involuntary subordination to purposes not their own."

In that sentence, he said, was crystallized the whole cause of information. He asked for certain profits from the buyers, and that a certain trade should be maintained. So long as these conditions existed, the business was considered satisfactory.

In a creative establishment the conditions are widely different. The head of the business has round him man-

KILL THE DEADLY MICROBES!

DISINFECT

with

WATSON'S
HYGIENOL

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND DEODORANT.

Price Per Gallon tin \$2.25

" " Pint tin 50 cts.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

The Hongkong Dispensary,

Phone 16.

Wm. **Powell**
TELEPHONE 346

JUST ARRIVED

SWING LOUNGES
IDEALFOR
GARDEN OR VERANDAHPRICE, INCLUDING CANOPY
and MATTRESS with WASHABLE COVER

\$75.00

DELIVERED and FITTED FREE.

SEE WINDOWS.

The China Mail.

HEALTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1930.

ADVERSARIA.

To those readers who look to this paper for a column only for the poor, amusement (a quite legitimate and proper thing) we offer our apologies today. We have indulged in a completely serious, so far as our temperaments make it possible, we will carefully exclude any word or phrase of a humorous complexion. We have been profoundly moved. Let the reader judge if we have reason. In a recent number of the China Mail was a paragraph about a Chinese boy who was sentenced to six strokes for hawking without a licence. He had been beaten by a policeman a week before, and earnestly pleaded with the magistrate that his back was still broken and swollen from it. The magistrate had some compassion (this may sound ironic but is not) and he gave the poor little fellow the option of fine or jail. One of the other papers regarded the story as humorous, and even had an admiring note on the muscular arm of the officer entrusted with the job of flogging this Chinese child. A good-hearted European gentleman saw the pathetic side of the story, saw the damnable injustice of it, went and paid the fine, got the boy out of jail, and has taken him into his service. So, please God, for awhile the little fellow gets respite from the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune.

SEVEN DAYS after his official beating, his body shows such marks as should not have been there, if the "strokes" had not been administered with more vigour than humanity. We have had perhaps too much schooling gets, and we have no mauling objection to corporal punishment. We cannot say that these "arguments" ever convinced us. It is a point of honour, or need to be, to take such punishment stoically; and the knowledge that it would follow certain conduct never deterred us. Perhaps it hardened and injured us, and taught us that a certain amount of injustice must be endured, like the proverbial "peck of dirt." We mention it in order to say this.

We were caned once every day for seven successive days by an angry Headmaster (his anger flamed in redness at the back of his bulging neck) and we ran away from that school on the eighth morning, and never went back. Yet after that ordeal, in which the man was quite evidently bent on breaking our insubordinate spirit, and spared no vigour, we were not physically injured as this Chinese boy was. The skin was not broken. We wore the colours of confusion, and sat awkwardly, but certainly did not suffer what this Chinese child has suffered. And for what? By all the recognized principles of discipline, authority, etc. we deserved every blow we got, because we were in open rebellion. This boy of fourteen had merely been trying to earn an honest living, by hawking some mysterious trifles, marine products, seeds, what-not, something very cheap and unimportant, something that did not make him prosperous enough to pay for a hawker's licence. Hawking is not a crime. Doing it without a licence should not be made a crime. We are now going to speak our mind about this, and say why it should not.

It is pretended that the success of our great and glorious empire has rested chiefly on our principle of respecting native customs, of considering and making allowances for them. There are even Privy Council guarantees, extant, especially referring to Chinese rights. Now, no Chinese ever regarded hawking as a crime. Probably no Chinese even now understands why we fine or imprison unlicensed hawkers. Many Europeans do not; we are going to explain it to them now, as a result of the brutal beating and physical and spiritual injury that this innocent and honest lad has suffered. Even now he does not understand what has happened to him. His young mind has been, perturbed, puzzled, frightened, almost unbalanced. He is conscious of no offence. Some foreigners have treated him badly. Some have been kind. Strange, strange are these foreigners.

In very many ways here, why? but particularly in this ceaseless persecution of the Chinese small fry, the smallest inconvenience of liverish and irritable Europeans is deemed sufficient reason for over-riding equity and justice, and for making and using vexatious laws, by-laws, and regulations that make Hongkong a hell for the poor. Why do they

say? We do not know. We know that many would be glad if they would go away. They would not worry about their fate. Let them go, get out of sight, to starve, perhaps; make, so they be gone. Only a night or two ago an otherwise decent European was telling us that there are too many Chinese here; that they should be segregated in a Chinese "quarter." But the poor we have always with us. Are we going to go on treating them in this way, or are we going to amend our conduct, and be decent? The word is deliberate and advertent. We say that the daily record of our police and police court work, if fully and fairly presented to a fair-minded community, would give a picture only to be described as indecent.

This motive—that of saving our High Mightinesses from being "plastered"—has been frankly admitted by high officials. Admitted? Nay, they make a virtue of it, deem it their duty to harass the poor that we better off people may escape petty irritations. They limit the number of licences to newspaper sellers, on this avowed ground, although newspaper selling at Home is open to the destitute, without fee or restriction. They limit the number of hawkers, though most of these are a convenience to other poor Chinese, bringing to them little and cheap things that they want and must otherwise go seeking. In the case of an able-bodied man, though the principle is more or less the same, we should not feel it so. But every week, in this criminal infested city, the police are, by order, and because our comfort is supposed to be secured thereby, wasting time over women and children—many children—who commit the "crime" of trying to sell a few peanuts, without first obtaining, and paying for, a licence. If there must be licences, though we cannot see the necessity, surely our Government does not seek revenue from the extremely poor—they should be freely issued, for no more than ten cents, and free to all under 15. This boy, whose skin was broken and bruised, and he all the while wondering why, is 14. He peddled some cheap rubbish he had collected, and was annoying nobody and hurting nobody. If he had begged, he might have been left alone, for between Flower Street and Ice House Street half a dozen little boys beg regularly and persistently. We do not say this to get them into trouble, but only because it seems to strengthen our case. A sharp word scatters them; what does that cost? Who wants them run in, fined (the face of it), imprisoned, or beaten as this boy was? Who dares admit that he would care to stir up authority against them? We all like to pretend that we have a heart, that compassion is not foreign to our natures, that we are, in effect, normal, decent, kindly human beings.

We confess to a bewilderment nearly as great as that of our little client. If it is liveliness which accounts for it, and of course the callousness that habitually indulged liveliness induces, if that be not accepted, then we must say we are at a loss to understand how this thing can go on, how policemen do not often shut their eyes, why decent magistrates do not protest at this manufacture of juvenile "criminals," what permits our legislators to pass machinery capable of such harsh application. . . . Even as we wrote those words, some one pushed under our eyes a complaint from a motorist, asking publicity for his complaints, saying that rich as are too numerous, that they get in front of trams and automobiles, and, in his own words, "that they should be prohibited from the streets that have tram lines, and from other congested sections." What causes a man to be like that, to see nothing but his own immediate desire and comfort, blind to human rights, blind to all possible consequences of infringing those rights, careless what happens to the poor, so that he get his own way? God! That this attitude should be so common here, and that above all it should be permitted to prevail in the rules and regulations with which a British colony is run. It is soulless. It makes us hot with shame and indignation.

Will some one compile for us a list of the "crimes" of the Hongkong poor, that we may give the people at Home an idea of how we handle the "white man's burden," by putting it on the feeble shoulders of poor creatures we should protect? There's "obstruction." We have not yet heard of a few-sew, amah being prosecuted, though we heard the other day of one having her sewing basket knocked into the gutter by a passing European to kick whom no decent bystander seems to have volunteered. There is this child hawking, of which we have perhaps said enough for the present. There are the petty gamblers per-

secuted, not because their persecutors think it wrong, as they all do it, but because there is the idea that it is safer for European employers and European property to allow it, as it might lead to crime. There are those longshore junk folk, to be moved away because criminals may jump on their junks—the argument does not say they are criminals, and it quite ignores their wishes. Until recently we had the micropecunious "criminals" exporting paltry sums in subsidiary coinage, very bad for our currency system, we admit, but why should these poor people have lost their little money? There is the crime of being found possessing some small object they may have stolen, and they have to prove that they didn't, although they live under the British flag. The conditions are peculiar, and call for peculiar measures? Quite so. There is the crime of the notorious trade—because people have noses. There is the crime of being out after one a.m. in a hired motor-car, because people have ears; but that doesn't affect our indignant clients. So there is something they escape. There are really many "crimes" here which ought never to go to court at all; too many to list offhand; but the worst of the lot is this hawking, without a licence.

Which Unofficial Member of Council is going to ask the Government if we cannot get back to a less vexatious and meddlesome system of city administration?

How many of you are going to join the Square Deal Club, and associate yourselves with us in a really determined effort to make British justice in Hongkong look more like British justice as it is at Home?

Before leaving the subject for the time being, we would like to say that we do not know the police officer who administers the magisterial "strokes." We venture to beg the C.S.P., or whoever is responsible for this not very honourable appointment, to see that in future it be always done, if possible, and if it must be done, by some officer who is the father of a family, or by an officer who, after due cross-examination, is able to satisfy the examiner that he has a heart, and that he is aware that even Chinese children are included in a famous and beautiful passage beginning: "Suffer the little ones." There is a universe of difference, as all will admit, between that divine order and our way of making the little ones suffer.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Gymkhana on to-day.

Thursday, July 1, is gazetted a general holiday.

The Sanitary Board meets on Tuesday at 4.15 p.m.

Mr. E. V. D. Farr goes on the Architects' Committee.

Bill boards and sky signs are regulated in to-day's Gazette.

Mr. H. T. Jackman goes on the Land Resumption Arbitration Board.

Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth will act as director of public works while Mr. Chatham's away.

A death from plague and a case of cerebro spinal fever are reported in to-day's health return.

At the Marine Court this morning Commander Beckwith fined the masters of five junks \$5 each for being within 100 yards of the low water mark off the Praya at 11 p.m. yesterday. The Harbour Master said he himself saw 62 boats and wanted to know how it was that the police only got five of them. He was informed that the best covered all the harbour including Cheung Chau and the police could not be at one spot all the time. Junks were now notified to go to the anchorage after 9 p.m. except those which have business on the water front and possess permits.

Commander John Morrell of H. M. S. "Cricket" this morning charged a Chinese before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, at the Magistracy, with theft on board the ship, which was in the Naval Camber, of \$30, the property of the complainant. The defendant denied the charge. Giving evidence, the Commander said that as he entered "his cabin" yesterday he noticed the defendant stooping over a drawer in which he kept money and personal effects. The defendant had forced the drawer, and in his left hand he had a bunch of notes. Witness grasped the intruder by the collar and took him on deck where a short struggle followed, the defendant dropping the notes. A Petty Officer came to his assistance, the defendant was overpowered, handcuffed and taken to the dockyard gates where he was handed over to the police. After the Petty Officer had given evidence to the effect that he saw the defendant drop the notes, sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

THE SQUARE DEAL CLUB.

NO SUBSCRIPTION: NO EXPENSES.

The Square Deal Club is hereby inaugurated, and we shall be glad to receive names. You may, if you really mean it, sign and send in the following declaration:

"I, —, being a British subject, and proud especially of the traditions of British justice and fairplay, hereby enrol myself a member of the S.D.C., inaugurated by the China Mail, and I promise to do whatever I conveniently can, by conversation, by letters to the Press, by private persuasion of influential friends, by constant watchfulness, to discourage anything official or unofficial that seems to offend the aforesaid British traditions; and to encourage reasonable reforms, so that this Colony may be administered more in accordance with these traditions, and so be a glory to the Empire instead of a blot; and I for my own part undertake to think twice before making any proposal tending to interfere with the liberties of any of my fellow subjects, realizing that though Providence may have made us unequal, we all have equal rights."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SHIPPING DISPUTE.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Dear Sir,—With reference to this Shipping Award, which I understand several are patiently waiting for, I cannot understand why some Chinese Shipowners are dilly dallying over the matter. Their paltry excuse is they are waiting to be notified officially. Why? I fail to see. It was clearly understood at the time of the Dispute in December last that after the arbitration was settled the pay would commence from 15th December; then again when the arbitration was settled, it was published both in the morning and evening daily papers, so what further notification is required? I fail to see. Several have already presented their claims to their owners, which have been ignored, in fact some have gone as far as to flatly refuse to pay and seem to look upon it as an imposition; surely they are not quite so dense as to think they can get out of paying. However my advice to them is, pay up and look pleasant; for pay you must and the sooner the better, or you may find the Guild will take strong measures in the matter; as you are breaking your agreement, which will cause unnecessary unpleasantness on both sides.—Yours, etc.,

DENEbola.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. W. Logan & Co. Report on June 18:—

The past week has again been a quiet one with only a moderate business passing. The continued tightness of money is counteracting any benefit which might have been caused by the fall in exchange. The Shanghai Market appears to be dead with only nominal quotations coming through.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been done at \$650 and more shares could probably be placed at that rate.

Marine Insurances.—A good amount of business has been done in Unions from \$190/\$200 and more shares could be placed at \$195. Cantons are wanted at \$395. North Chinas are quoted nominal at Tls. 160. Yangtses \$225 and Far Easterns Tls. 174. Refineries.—The early part of the week saw a decline in China Sugars, but at the close they have improved and shares are wanted at \$228. Malabars have risen \$5 and have now buyers at \$56.

Docks and Wharves.—Kowloon Dockers have receded slightly, buyers only offering \$844. Kowloon Dockers after business at \$154 have now sellers at \$152.

Miscellaneous.—The following are all buying rates:—Cements \$6.90, China Providents \$7.10, Dairy Farms \$244, Electrics \$194, Hongkong Ropes \$25, Peak Trams (old) \$5.40, Steam Laundries \$44, Waterboats \$30, Powells \$114 and Wisemans \$35.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

LI SUM LING RELEASED.

PEKING, June 17. Li Sum Ling, employed in the Ministry of Finance, who had been arrested on a charge of divulging secret information was released last night.

The political situation is unchanged.

THE MARRIAGE OF KITTY.

MARIE TEMPEST AND COMPANY.

A very good house enjoyed last night's performance of Miss Marie Tempest and her talented company of players at the Theatre Royal.

"The Marriage of Kitty" was the play given, and the comedy has proven to be one of the best plays in the repertoire. The fun, in this comedy, is of a more lively sort than in "The Duke of Killicrankie" and the opportunities for the whole company are greater. The interest, of course, centers upon mischievous "Kitty" as played by Miss Marie Tempest; and "Sir Reginald Belsize," the amiable but rather unfortunate lord, who is pursued by the unwelcome attentions of a Peruvian widow; Mr. Graham Browne giving his usual finished performance in this character.

The story of the play is that Sir Reginald Belsize, a devil of a chap with the ladies, has become engaged to a jealous Peruvian widow, but a wealthy uncle, dying, leaves in his will a clause which disinherits Sir Reginald if he marries a widow. His solicitor, John Travers, has a god-child, Kitty Sylvester. Travers arrives at the conclusion that to marry her to Belsize would be most advantageous. At first Sir Reginald and the widow intend that later a divorce would be arranged to enable Sir Reginald to marry the widow despite the will. Later experience with the widow, however, discourages Sir Reginald, and when he again sees "his wife in name only" under more auspicious circumstances than in the office of his solicitor, he falls desperately in love, and runs away with Kitty, his wife, leaving the widow reduced to hysterical rage.

In addition to the excellent acting of Miss Marie Tempest and Mr. Graham Browne, Mr. Ashton Jarry as John Travers, and Miss Doris Gilham as Rosalie scored individual hits. The excellent performance of Miss Tempest was highly appreciated, and, at the close of each act, the curtain had to be raised several times to the acknowledgment of the applause by Miss Tempest and her company. To-night, the last performance of the company in Hongkong on the present tour, "Outcast" will be played. In this play Miss Tempest has an opportunity to display her talent as an actress in a part of more serious character than in the "The Marriage of Kitty."

THE VICAR'S KISS.

SILENCE IN FUTURE.

"Never again will I be tempted to narrate another osculatory experience in a parish magazine. That fatal piece of news spread far and wide with amazing rapidity. But this I must say, I consider you people owe me a lasting debt of gratitude for affording you such a fertile topic of conversation. The 'acoustic' did you, anyway, for only one solution has been sent to me. It was very nearly right, but not quite." This is the third and final reference by the bachelor vicar of Addlestone (the Rev. A. Cumming) to the kiss given him "by an adult female" in the course of his pastoral visitation. This is what he wrote in his Parish Magazine:—"This is a method of salutation to which I am certainly unaccustomed, and as a result, I was embarrassed, to say the least of it. The labial impression upon my cheek was by no means sought after, and after its bestowal I spent some minutes trying to rub it off. I may be summoned to divulge the name of the lady. Shall I do so? Never. Not even if bonds of imprisonment await me."

OUR RABELAISIAN GAZETTE.

Lovers of Rabelais will agree with us, n'est ce pas?, that there is a flavour of the Master about this extract from to-day's Government Gazette.

"Offensive Trade", for the purpose of these by-laws, means and includes the trades of blood-boiling, tripe-boiling, soap-boiling, tallow melting, bone-boiling, bone-crushing, bone-burning, bone-storing, rag-picking, rag-storing, mazzure-manufacture, blood-drying, fellmongery, leather dressing, tanning, glue-making, size-making, gut-crapping, hair-cleaning, feather-storing, feather-cleaning, pig-roasting, except the roasting of pigs in any domestic building or restaurant for consumption in such domestic building or restaurant by the inmates or visitors thereof, and any other noxious or offensive trade, business or manufacture whatsoever.

POUR SOURIRE.

Fourteen local humourists have called the China Mail's attention to a big sign on Madame Flint's shop, facing Pedder Street. It reads:

MARIE TEMPEST

25 per cent. discount.

Well. What about it?

CONSTABLE MURDERED.

THIRTEEN ARRESTS.

Samshupo which is usually very quiet, was roused to a high pitch of excitement soon after 9 p.m., last night when it was discovered that a Chinese constable had been attacked and stabbed to death by a band of desperadoes. It appears that the constable C048, Leung Kai, who was off duty last night, was taking a stroll in Kremer Street at about 9 p.m., when he was suddenly attacked from behind by several men armed with knives. Before he had a chance of defending himself, the constable was stabbed in the back. He put up a desperate fight for life, but in the course of the uneven struggle, he was stabbed several more times in the back and chest, and eventually collapsed. His assailants then decamped. The Police were informed, and Inspector Lanagan and a party of Police went to the scene and there picked up the constable who was in an unconscious condition. He was taken to the Police Station where he was attended by two European doctors who examined him and found eight wounds. These were dressed and about an hour later, he was removed in an ambulance to the Government Civil Hospital, but died as he was being transferred to the launch. As the result of enquiries made subsequently, Inspector Lanagan learned that the people responsible for the constable's murder were a number of ash coolies who had sworn revenge against the constable for effecting the arrest of some of their clansmen. Thirteen men have been arrested, and are being detained by the Police for enquiries.

FAIRWAY OBSTRUCTION.

FOUR CHINESE FINED.

Four Chinese women were charged before Commander Beckwith, in the Marine Court yesterday, with having allowed their respective junks to obstruct the Southern Fairway. All four defendants pleaded guilty. They said that they had been put out of their course by the strong wind. Commander Beckwith remarked that during the past year the regulations regarding obstruction had been loosely observed. He proposed in future to enforce them and had instructed the junk inspectors accordingly. The defendants were each fined \$10.

KINEMA NOTES.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

To-night at the Hongkong Theatre a splendid picture entitled the "Capitol" by W. W. Hodgkinson, will be shown. It has been brought up to date by the dramatist and reveals many angles of the political situation at Washington. The scene is laid in American society circles and the story turns with sensational episodes. The burning of a bungalow is shown, featuring a very thrilling escape. Another exciting episode is the capsizing of a canoe, containing the star and one of the leading "male players, in the Potomac Falls. Miss Baird takes the leading part and plays in a very convincing manner. The picture abounds in everything that makes an ideal entertainment.

A SNATCHER.

Inspector Gordon this morning charged a Chinese before Mr. R. O. Hutchison with snatching a silver purse containing two \$10 notes, some \$1 notes, and other articles valued at \$60 from Mr. Wittich, wife of Mrs. Wittich of the King Edward Hotel. Defendant pleaded guilty. Inspector Gordon said that yesterday afternoon Mrs. Wittich went to 23 Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon, to visit a friend. She went up the first flight of steps unaccompanied. When she had reached the top of the second flight and was about to knock at the door, the defendant rushed out from the shadow and snatching the purse bolted down the steps. She followed him and when they got into the street, Miss Haynes joined in the chase. The defendant ran into a narrow side lane. A coolie also came out from the servants' quarters and cornered the defendant who was eventually caught, and taken to the station. When searched the chain of the bag was found in one of his pockets and a \$10 note was found in another. All the property with the exception of \$10 was recovered. Six months and twelve strokes.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

The following will represent the Chinese Recreation Club Team in the Tennis League match against the Hongkong Cricket Club team, to-day, at 4.30 p.m., on the Hongkong Cricket Club Ground:—Ng See Kwong and Choy Man Ping; Lo Man Pan and Wong Po Keung; Lo Man Wai and Lo Man Ho.

ADVERSARIA.

Adversaria are more quoted between Tokyo and Colombo than any other writings in any other newspaper. There's a reason. Adversaria cure melancholia, misanthropy, pessimism, humbug, thoughtlessness, and all other diseases of the brain. Packed up in daily doses, about ten doses per day, price ten cents—or only a cent a dose. Doctors recommend it. Readers who find any difficulty in getting it are recommended to apply at the Chief Dispensary, at V. Flower Street, where arrangements can be made for regular despatch. Prepared only of the best and purest materials. Beware of no imitations. Adversaria are inimitable.—Advt.

DEPARTED.

Per s.s. "Nile"—Mr. A. Abbons, Mr. S. J. Bracom, Miss S. de la Cruz, Mr. R. Dennis, Mrs. C. Doyle, Miss J. Doyle, Miss P. Doyle, Master K. Doyle, Miss K. Doyle, Master S. Doyle, Miss K. Doyle, Mr. W. E. Hobbs, Mr. C. M. Harding, Mr. J. Kuzman, Miss E. R. Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. E. Mack, Miss V. Manilla, Mr. O. P. Nelson, Mr. P. de Obarric, Mr. W. S. Pineley, Mrs. L. A. Riter, Miss L. E. Riter, Master I. O. Riter, Miss M. Riter, Mr. E. P. Steininger, Mr. L. Salfrom, Miss E. C. K. Waterhouse, Miss E. A. Windram, Mr. P. de Zerner, and Mr. D. Windram.

Per s.s. "Nellie"—Mr. Van Stryen, Dr. Van Aken, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. G. Frankland, Major and Mrs. Correia, Mr. and Mrs. Pereira, Mr. J. R. Green, Mr. A. Srok, Mr. Gell, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Rezende, Mrs. Lawford, Miss Gell, Miss Rose, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Spamer, Mr. Saul, Mr. R. M. Shively, Mr. G. H. Wilson, Mr. J. Hazam, Mr. D. Morrison, Mr. R. A. Burroughs, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cox, Mrs. K. Ellison, Miss E. D. Ellison, Mrs. Roth, Capt. E. D. Blackburn, Mr. E. J. R. Mitchell, Mr. H. H. Hunkies, Mrs. Garling, Mrs. Waddell, Mr. and Mrs. Schamhart, Mr. and Mrs. Herzner, Mr. T. H. Smith, Mr. Valera, Mr. A. Roza, Mr. W. Dantals, Mr. J. Short, Mrs. Taxeira, Mrs. Valera, Mrs. H. G. Lane, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. T. P. Van, Miss Cox, Rev. and Mrs. Norton, Mr. A. E. Knibb, Mr. C. M. Anderson, Mr. J. E. Olsson, Mr. L. Dreyfus, Mr. Schlumberger, Mr. H. G. Laane, Mr. J. Habb, Mrs. Olsson, Miss Harren, and Miss F. Lloyd.

COCAINE CULTIVATION IN FORMOSA.

OVER 500 ACRES PLANTED.

The Taiwan Shimbun (Formosa) on April 20 published an article on the cultivation of cocaine in Formosa. A Peking dispatch gives the following translation of the article, from which it will be seen that Japan seems determined to keep up her reputation for the supply of deleterious drugs. The reference to the fine field for the sale of the drug in China is significant.

At first when the importation of cocaine was cut off during the war it was very generally remarked that Formosa was suited for the preparation of the trees from which cocaine is derived and that enormous profits could be got from planting the trees and manufacturing the cocaine.

Later, there were a great many in different parts of the island who planted trees by way of experiment, but as in the majority of cases it was nothing more than an experiment, only a nominally successful result was obtained. It was not definitely shown whether it could be carried on as a business with the certainty of profits.

The Tainan branch of the Abe Shoten, however, having applied for and obtained a permit for the purchase of about 720 acres in Chikushi-Mon-Kagi Prefecture, planted over 150 acres about two or three years ago. During the past year 360 additional acres have been planted and the manufacture of cocaine has commenced.

The result has been better than anticipated. A yield of about 42 pounds of cocaine is obtained from the leaves of the trees on one acre of land. Formerly Germany had a monopoly of the manufacture, and supplies were entirely stopped. The price rose accordingly to more than \$150 a pound. And there still will be no decline from this price until the productive capacity of Germany is restored.

Since the use of opium was forbidden in China, an inclination has developed to substitute cocaine for it, so that the prospects for cocaine will henceforward be all the brighter. As an industry for Formosa it is evidently one that will be extremely profitable. At any rate, it is considered a matter for congratulation that Formosa has this year for the first time obtained a yield of 42 pounds of cocaine to the acre.

Representatives of the local press met the Hongkong manager of the T. K. K. on board the "Shinyo Maru" this week. They were entertained to a dinner, and were afterwards shown round the vessel. The cabins and well-appointed saloons and smoking rooms were admired and after an enjoyable time the party left the docks of the ship for the heated streets of the City.

MALARIA.

THE "TIMES" SUGGESTIONS.

A COUNCIL OF PERFECTION.

The *Madras Mail* observes:—The *Times* injunction to make it obligatory in the colonies and dominions to isolate malarial patients and drain marshes and stagnant pools, etc., as a preventive of malaria is a counsel of perfection as far as India is concerned. With few exceptions, malarious tracts in India are not comparatively small patches of marsh or badly drained land, but immense tracts of country exceedingly fruitful by the very nature of their physical characteristics. To drain them would probably mean to destroy their productive character altogether and to isolate sufferers would mean the isolation of the whole population. To argue from success secured at the Panama Canal and Khartoum is to argue from particular cases to general conclusions. What was possible there may not be possible everywhere. Where it is possible, of course, it is the only thing to do; but big as were those achievements, they were very small when compared with the problem of draining the water-logged, but immensely fertile lands of Bengal or the extensive Terai region that stretches along the foothills of the Himalayas and other mountain ranges in India, where the finest forests are to be found. If the precautions advocated by the *Times* were as simple as is claimed for them, the malaria campaign in India would long ago have ended in the disappearance of the disease. That malaria is still the cause of the majority of deaths in India proves that the remedy is not so simple as the *Times* thinks. The prophylactic virtues of quinine are undoubted; protection from mosquitoes by nets or mosquito-proof dwellings is advantageous; the destruction of mosquito larvae by means of kerosene oil, and small fishes that feed on the larvae and the mosquitoes, has been tried with various degrees of success. That malaria persists proves that the problem is not easy of solution. In towns it may be possible to protect human dwellings in the way suggested but the treatment of areas much larger than the British Isles is another question altogether. Much has been done, and much remains to be done, to reduce the heavy mortality from malaria in India; but that the medical and sanitary authorities will ever get the upper hand of it, has been done with enteric and certain other diseases, is more than doubtful as long as the conditions remain as they are.

PATRIOTISM NOT ENOUGH.

"All through the nineteenth century there was a perfectly senseless and even ruinous conflict between the idea of patriotism and the idea of the unity of civilisation," says the *New Statesman*.

"People who called themselves internationalists were more often than not people who regarded the love of one's country as a vice. They did not realise that in doing so they were dealing a disastrous blow to the cause of success of which they had at heart. If internationalism can be purchased only by the sacrifice of one's country, the average man will have none of it any more than if it could be purchased only by the sacrifice of his mother and his children."

"And the instinct of the average man in this matter is sound. If a man is indifferent to the fate of his own family or his own country, it is not likely that he will have a heart to spare for Europe or the world."

"It seems to us that, at the present day, democrats will make a serious mistake if they allow themselves to be driven by disgust with the excesses of national egoism into disgust with nationalism itself. The fact that Poland has a swelled head is not an argument that Poland should have no head at all. The mutual suspicion of European nations, odious as it is, should not make us indifferent to their liberty. We see perversions of patriotism everywhere. The care for these is not the abolition of patriotism, but a better sort of patriotism."

"Patriotism, we may be told, is bound ultimately to lead to national egoism. We admit that egoism is a vice difficult to eradicate either in the nation or in the individual. Both men and nations are imperfect, and they cannot be made perfect at this stage in the history of this particular planet. All we can do is to make the best of them—to take co-operation and goodwill out of the realm of soppy phrases and see that they play their part as realities in politics. In a real League of Nations the various patriotisms would not vanish but co-operate."

"Man does not need to be indifferent to his family in order to serve the world. If internationalism cannot reconcile itself with this fact, internationalism is doomed. An anti-patriotic internationalism can only result in leaving the bellowing and bellicose sort of patriots in full possession of the field. For a bellowing patriot, in the eyes—and ears—of most people, is better than no patriot at all."

PASSENGER FARES.

THE NEW P. & O. RATES.

SAD NEWS FOR EXILES.

Freights may go down but passenger fares between the Far East and Europe continue to advance, says the *Strait Times*. A few days ago we published the increased rates between England and Rangoon by the Bibby and Henderson Lines. To-day we learn that the P. & O. has raised the single fare from Penang to London from £80 to £114, first class, and from £54 to £80, second class, an advance of nearly 36 per cent in the first case and nearly 60 per cent in the second. This is a very serious matter for the local resident whose passage home and out—that of his family—is not paid by the Government. The Municipality or some other employer, and civil servants may congratulate themselves on having got this question settled to their satisfaction in the latest salaries scheme. Moreover, return tickets hitherto issued at a fare and a half are henceforth to cost a fare and three-quarters. It is due, we suppose, to the increased cost of everything, particularly labour, used in building and running an ocean-going steamer with our old friend "supply and demand" lurking in the background. No doubt Lord Inchausti will be able to make out quite a good case for the increase and prove that the P. & O. still carries passengers practically "for love" when he next meets his shareholders. Personally the writer, who has probably been about on the high seas during the past six years as much as any other uncommercial traveller, must confess that the more he travels on other companies' lines the greater his liking for the P. & O. becomes especially now that the income and ridiculous restrictions of the Sutherland regime have vanished. But a little real competition would not at all be a bad thing either for the public or the company.

Meantime, the man who is neither a rubber king, a tin magnate, an official or an employee on an agreement—in a word the wretched being who has to pay his own way with his own money—can only pray for the cheaper intermediate service or else make up his mind to do what many of the very "naïveté" people in India did in the days before the war and that is travel second-class on the mail. And why not? The food is practically the same as "over in the first" with just a course or two missing, the accommodation on the more modern mail ships is excellent and likely to be better still on the vessels just launched, while the society more pleasant.

Still it is curious and rather painful to note how little provision is made for the middle and professional classes in the new scheme of things as arranged on the one hand by Capital, which sees the purchasing power of its wealth rapidly diminishing, and on the other by Labour, determined to obtain by hook or by crook at least a substantial share of the "swag."

In connection with the visit of Sir Dennis, it is interesting to note that Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co. have just been appointed sole agents for Dennis Bros. of Guildford, Surrey, manufacturers of fire engines, omnibuses, char-a-bancs, motor lorries, etc. Now for a "bus service in Kowloon!"

NEW AIR SCREW.

AUSTRALIAN ENGINEER'S INVENTION.

A public demonstration is to be made shortly of a new type of air screw, the invention of an Australian engineer. It is made on the turbine principle, both of the blades being fitted with a set of fins in a staggered relation. Workshop tests have shown that for a given number of revolutions per minute the air speed produced by this propeller is, in comparison with that produced by the ordinary type, as five to three. It is claimed that the turbine fins can be fitted to ordinary propellers by a simple metal attachment. The fins have the effect of giving the necessary extra strength required to act against any increase of lever action on the leading edge of the blade.

READY FOR TOURISTS.

FRENCH HOTELS IN BATTLE ZONE.

In view of the rumours said to have been spread by Germans in the United States that French hotels are crowded out and that French people are eating tinned food, it is to be noted that full arrangements are being made to cope with the avalanche of 1,000,000 foreigners who are expected to descend upon France, this summer.

The influx of visitors is to be controlled at a national office attached to the Ministry of Public Works. The country has been divided up into circuits, and British and American visitors may choose any circuit they like.

In the devastated districts, where there is no proper hotel accommodation, train hotels, composed of former Red Cross coaches, will be used. A fixed tariff has been decided upon by all hotel-keepers.

The Bank of France is issuing special travellers' cheques of a value of £2, £4 and £20. Foreigners may pay their hotel bills with these.

LAUNCH OF THE MUTSU.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A fatal accident occurred at the launch of the battleship "Mutsu," which took place at Yokosuka. In spite of a written notice posted on, eighteen persons crowded under a crane, when a guard, who was regulating the crowd, was away for a time. The crane, which was old and out of order, suddenly descended, with the result that one man was killed, and three others were badly hurt. Five more were slightly injured. Hearing of the accident, the Commandant at Yokosuka gave some condolence money to the family of the man killed.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Management of the "CHINA MAIL" desires to inform the public that its tariff for advertisements received on and after this date will be increased by 20 per cent.

This increase is rendered imperative by the constantly growing cost of production, the price of paper alone having advanced by 700 per cent during the past five years.

In order to meet these conditions newspapers and magazines all over the world have been obliged to raise their subscription and advertising rates—in some cases by as much as 100 per cent—and, at the same time, to curtail the size and number of pages. For the present, however, it has been decided, in the interests of the public generally and of advertisers in particular, to leave the price of the "CHINA MAIL" unchanged.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

AS from to-day, all preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments sent for insertion in the news columns of the "CHINA MAIL" will be charged for at the rate of \$1 each, providing they do not occupy more than four lines. If this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

TO ANNOUNCE

THAT WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

DENNIS BROS. GUILDFORD

MOTOR FIRE ENGINES
MOTOR CHAR-A-BANCs
MOTOR LORRIES, ETC.

MAY WE HAVE YOUR ENQUIRY?

ALEX. ROSS & CO.
25, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

TEL 27
GARAGE KOWLOON
TEL K417

NOTICES.

Packed where they grow,
the day they are picked.

APRICOTS	"Del Monte"	per tin	63
APPLES	"S & W"	"	60
BLACKCURRANTS	IXL	"	50
BLACKBERRIES	"Del Monte"	"	50
CHERRIES WHITE	"	"	60
" BLACK	"	"	70
DAMSONS	Chivers	"	60
FRUIT SALAD	Cluff's	"	90
GREENGAGES	"Del Monte"	"	50
LOGANBERRIES	"	"	60
PEACHES	"	"	60
" SLICED	"	"	60
PEARS BARTLETT	"	"	60
PINEAPPLE	"	"	45
PLUMS VICTORIA	"	"	60
RED & GOLDEN	Chivers	"	60
RASPBERRIES	"Del Monte"	"	75
STRAWBERRIES	"	"	75

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA

NEW RECORDS RECEIVED.

- A 1516 (Cohen on the Phone) Happy 'Tho Married Comed
A 2251 (Simplicity) Whistling Solo
A 2494 (The Boy & the Birds) Descriptive Princes Band
A 2885 (Peggy) Say it with Flowers C. Harrison

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

18 DES VOEUX ROAD, TEL 1323.

BUILD THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

THE BEST & MOST COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.

THE SPECIAL REDUCTION PRICES:—

HUDSON or CHANDLER, 7-passenger Motor Car \$12.00

OAKLAND, 5-passenger Motor Car \$ 8.00

Phone 2499. BREEZY GARAGE,

161, Des Voeux Road, Central,
(next to Sincere Co., Ltd.)

PEPSODENT

TOOTH PASTE

FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central. Telephone No 1877

TANSAN

What is TANSAN? Why! The famous Japanese Natural Mineral Water.

"THE CHOICEST OF ALL CHOICE WATERS"

TANSAN is a NATURAL TONIC.
TANSAN is a DELICIOUS DRINK.
TANSAN is ABSOLUTELY PURE.
TANSAN is an AID TO DIGESTION.
TANSAN does NOT LOWER THE SYSTEM.
TANSAN is a PICK ME UP.
TANSAN has NO EQUAL.
TANSAN is FREE FROM BACTERIA.

If you have never tried TANSAN do so AT ONCE. Taste it alone, mix it with your WHISKY, try it with MILK, and remember you are drinking

"The Choicest of all Choice Waters."

TANSA

Beware of spurious imitations which are unpalatable and dangerous.

See that the label bears the name of
J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON.

Tansan can be obtained at all 1st Class Hotels in the Far East. Awarded Gold Medal at Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

AGENTS—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
TEL NO 124, 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG — IN — "CHEATING CHEATERS"	An exceedingly Clever and Amusing Six Reel Comedy An all Star cast of players popular with Coronet patrons Gorgeous gowns & a woman who knows how to wear them.	CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG — IN — "CHEATING CHEATERS"
<p>ALSO "A FINE BOLIN COMEDY," "HEAR 'EM RAVE" AND</p> <p>PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE</p>		
<p>TO-NIGHT at 5.15 & 9.15 TO-NIGHT</p> <p>AT</p> <p>THE CORONET</p>		

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE

SAILINGS—
To Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)
From Macao—daily at 8.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 6 p.m.)Police permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Manakoa, or from Messrs. T. & S. Co., Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

NEW YORK.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

About end of July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA

S.S. "PERSIA"

Sailing on or about 30th June.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 11th July.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLING

TO LEBANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 12th August.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "RIJUN MARU"

Sailing on or about 27th June.

FOR JAVA.

S.S. "HOKUTO MARU"

Sailing on or about 27th June.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAITO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO SOUTH AFRICAN

PORTS WITH TRANSHIPMENT AT CALCUTTA.

in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

1st APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1880). SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 515).

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

BURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

HIMALAYA MARU (Call Marseilles), Sunday, 11th July.

BUENOS AIRES

Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

MEXICO MARU—Sunday, 8th August.

CHICAGO MARU—Tuesday, 14th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO

—Regular fortnightly service via Spore.

BURMA MARU—Middle of July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE

—Regular Monthly service.

SHISEN MARU—Friday, 2nd July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE

—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

MITSUKI MARU—Friday, 18th June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

—Regular fortnightly service touching at immediate ports in Japan and taking cargo overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

ARABIA MARU—Tuesday, 28th June.

ARIZONA MARU

—Saturday, 17th July.

NEW YORK

—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

AMAZON MARU—Saturday, 26th June.

JAPAN PORTS

—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokosuka.

KOSORO MARU (Thama, Eo'e)—Wednesday, 23rd June.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY

—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbor Office.

AMAKUSA MARU—Monday, 21st June.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO. LTD.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA, SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS

"GARO" (Cargo only) July 2nd.

"HWAH FING" (Passenger) July 4th.

(Calling at Port Darwin).

For Passage and Freight apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO. LTD.

415 Connaught Road Central. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	YUNYAN	June 13, at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	CHENAN	June 20, 10 p.m.	
CEBU & ILOILO	PAOTING	June 21, at Noon	
WELHAIWEI, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG	KECHOW	June 21, at 4 p.m.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHINETA	June 21, at 11 a.m.	
AMOI, SHANGHAI AND PUKOW	SHIYANG	June 21, at 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	SHIYANG	June 24, at Noon	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	TAIYAN	June 24, at 4 p.m.	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, multiple Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

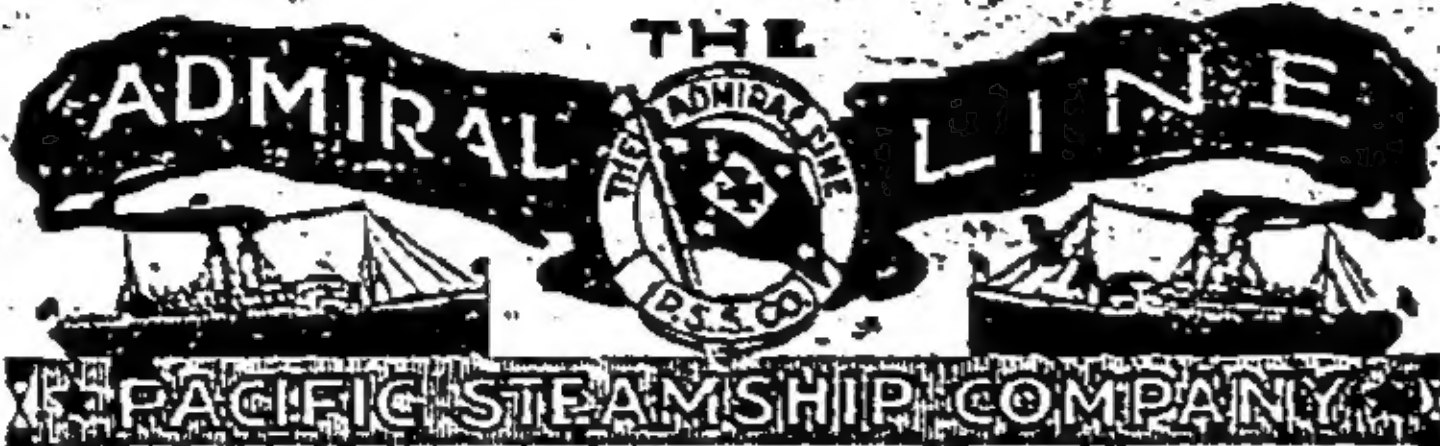
BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 35.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"ICONTIC" (Callahan) Shanghai and Kobe. About June 22nd.

"WHEATLAND MONTANA" About July 12th.

"ENDICOTT" About July 18th.

"BLETTON" About Aug. 12th.

For PORTLAND Direct.

"WARAN" (Callahan) Shanghai and Kobe. About June 23rd.

"ABERCO" About July 4th.

"PAWLET" About July 22nd.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Manakoa.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

Via Panama

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" Sails about June 24th

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone

2477 & 2478.

AGENTS.

5th Floor

HOTEL MANAKOA.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

"TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE"

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DEPARTURES ABOUT SAILING ABOUT

S.S. WEST MONTOP July 10. S.S. WEST MONTOP July 12.

S.S. WEST HIKKA Aug. 10. S.S. WEST HIKKA Aug. 12.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

no Transshipment en route.

Ship's connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

BRANCH OFFICE—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BRANCH OFFICES—Kobe, SHANGHAI, MANILA, SINGAPORE.

HONGKONG Office—Prince's Buildings, Chater Road.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

General Agent for South China.

Telephone No. 1062.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers tons Leave Hongkong.

*PERSIA MARU 9,000 5th July.

*KOREA MARU 8,000 14th July.

*TOKYO MARU 24,000 11th Aug.

*SIBERIA MARU 24,000 10th Aug.

*SHINYO MARU 24,000 6th Sept.

From Yokohama. Call at Keelung. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, COLON, PANAMA,

CALIFORNIA, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Pacific Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers tons Leave Hongkong.

KIYO MARU 11,500 15th July.

ANYO MARU 15,500 15th Sept.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamers, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

Telephone 2374 and 23.

King's Building.

SHIPPING

C. P. O. S.

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here, will cover all such reservations.

For Fares and other information please apply to

HONGKONG OFFICE: CANNAL PACIFIC

Telephone 721. Cable address: CANNAL PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES.

SAILINGS

HONGKONG VANCOUVER

Steamers

Empress of Russia July 1 July 19

Empress of Japan July 20 Aug. 10

Empress of Asia July 29 Aug. 18

Monteagle Aug. 13 Sept. 5

Empress of Russia Aug. 28 Sept. 17

Empress of Japan Sept. 14 Oct. 5

Empress of Asia Sept. 23 Oct. 11

Monteagle Oct. 21 Nov. 5

Empress of Japan Oct. 28 Nov. 19

Empress of Asia Nov. 8 Nov. 20

Empress of Russia Nov. 18 Dec. 8

Monteagle Dec. 18 Jan. 3

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (10,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "CHINA" (10,000 tons)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

August 19th 1920. June 19th 1920. July 32nd 1920.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE

O. H. BUTLER, Tel. Passenger Dept. 1284.

Prince's Buildings, 100 Queen Street. Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent. 2161.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Saloons

and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

SAILINGS

HAICHING Capt. A. H. Stewart TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 2 p.m.

HAIKONG Capt. J. S. Thomson FRIDAY, 25th June, at 2 p.m.

HAIKONG Capt. W. C. Passmore TUESDAY, 29th June, at 2 p.m.

AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR HAVANA & NEW YORK

via PANAMA CANAL.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and

CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MARINE AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED,

For

LONDON AND HAMBURG "KATHLANA" On 10th July.

Subject to change without notice.

Or to KIESS & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

"DEUCALION" via Suva 5th July.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.

June 21—O.S.K. Amakusa M.

21—D.L. Hailong.

22—D.L. Hailong.

23—D.L. Hailong.

24—D.L. Hailong.

AMOY.

June 21—O.S.K. Amakusa M.

22—D.L. Hailong.

23—D.L. Hailong.

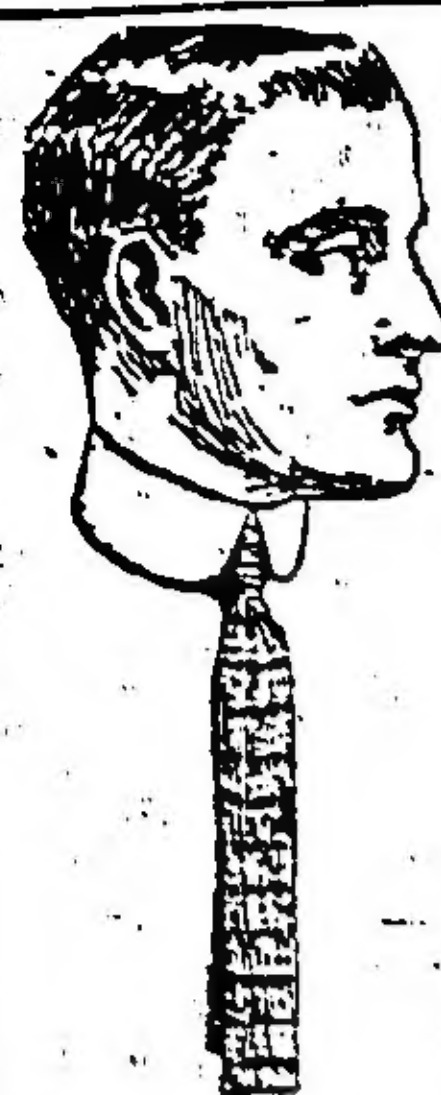
24—D.L. Hailong.

FOCHOW.

June 22—D.L. Hailong.

23—D.L. Hailong.</

NOTICES.



Washing Ties

The sort that keep both shape and colour through many a "tubbing".
Very attractive assortment.

For Bows - 25c, 75c each
For Knots 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 each

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Vaux Road.

Telephone 29.

END OF LEASE—PREMISES SOLD.

BARGAINS

IN

PIANOS

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Costs are Rising,

Later you will have to pay more!

The Present is your Opportunity.

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

THE FUJI PAPER MFG. CO., LTD.,
TOKIO.

(The Largest Paper Mill in the Orient.)

Promptitude in Execution of Order

PAPER

Quickest Delivery from Large Stock on hand.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE FUJI TRADING CO., LTD.,

(Inc. in Japan)

HONGKONG.

TURNING TO THE GREAT HOPE.

"MANY MINDS ARE TURNING MORE AND MORE TO EDUCATION AS THE GREAT HOPE."

Democracy has given to all of us greater responsibilities. A franchise in itself means nothing. We no longer think that the voice of the people is the voice of God. It depends on the people. The old Judges had a fiction that there resided somewhere in the sense of the nation a fount of profound wisdom, on which they claimed to draw when new principles arose for decision. They called it the Common Law. That native wisdom never existed; and the lack of it mattered very little, because all the ruling and ordering and law-making were done by a select few.

Now we have a finger in the pie. We cannot blame a recalcitrant king for the failures. As rulers, we have a new responsibility and need a new equipment. What we think about things has a direct reaction on the things themselves, municipal, national, imperial, universal. Can we rise to the height of our destiny? We must prepare for it, we must educate for it; otherwise we shall fail.

In the old days the Common Law did not abide in the people; in the new days it must.

"To-day almost every institution which has served man during the past few centuries is on trial," says the *Times Educational Supplement*. "The spirit of criticism and dissatisfaction permeates the social fabric and invades the domain of morals and conduct. Half Europe is at the mercy of visionaries, and the other half is looking on in lost bewilderment."

The values of the last generation seem as remote as the Stone Age; and the political problems of States which have retained some stability centre round the question whether it is possible to build up a satisfactory national life on the basis of the old, or whether the only solution is to start afresh. Russia has tried the new start; and, so far as the ordinary man can judge the results through the mists of prejudice, the new age of Lenin seems a nearer approximation to primeval slime than to a heaven on earth.

THE SOCIAL MACHINE.

"We in this country are tending towards a patchwork effort, having a natural dislike of theory and a distrust of panaceas. There is no decline in human energy; on the contrary, it is superabundant. Nations do not die of bodily wound, but only of a decay of the spirit. There is no need to despair of the issue, but there is every need to weigh the adjustments in the social machine with which the bankruptcy of the old system has left us face to face."

"We are a patient race. We have borne for a century the spiritual suffocation of commercialism; and bowed down before the empty gods of the machine. Hobbes described the life of early man as 'nasty, brutish, and short.' There are many to-day who hold to the definition. At any rate, we are past the age of Utopias. But we know one thing: and that is that the human spirit can march with great strides before reaching the impassable hills which mark the limits of endeavour. To the eye of faith there are fertile fields ahead and pleasant valleys where life, still imperfect in texture, will yet wear other colours than the drab tones of to-day. Surely this is a prospect large enough. The only alternative is passivity and despair."

GREAT REVIVAL OF LEARNING.

"Many minds are turning more and more to education as the great hope. We are witnessing, perhaps, the beginnings of a great revival of learning. There was a time, not very long ago, when education used to be the Cinderella of the services of the State, when its only importance seemed to be as a battle-ground between religious factions. We can all count the cost of that attitude among the relics of a shattered world. We are now making new departures, and it is of paramount importance to have an intelligible and satisfactory philosophy as a basis."

There are two sides which need consideration: the quality of the instructors and the curricula taught. Higher wages to attract the better minds will help us a good way towards the former, as also will the new sense of the national value of their work."

LAW THE SANCTION OF SOCIETY.

"The more complex the machinery of social life, the more imperative

is the need for a 'WALLA-WALLA' BOAT to your ship. Phone No. 3516."

21,000 A YEAR FOR LIFE.

MR. ARTHUR ROBERTS'S STAGE CONTRACT.

Mr. Arthur Roberts, the comedian, has received from Mr. Charles B. Cochran an offer of £1,000 a year for life—without any stipulation as to the number of performances. Mr. Roberts has decided to accept.

While theatrical managers are searching high and low for new comedians, Mr. Cochran has thus turned to the "old school," for Mr. Roberts, who made his first appearance on the variety stage 49 years ago, is 68.

Mr. Roberts's engagement will begin as soon as he signs the contract, but his first appearance under my management will probably be in the new revue, *London, Paris, and New York*, at the London Pavilion—his old home—in September," said Mr. Cochran.

"He will be seen chiefly in character sketches," but will, of course, not bear the burden of the whole show. "One part I have in my mind for him is that of a Brighton bath-chair man."

Probably Mr. Roberts's greatest success was as the up-to-date cabman in "Gentleman Joe," in which he appeared with Miss Kitty Lotus. His "low comedy" is inimitable and spontaneous in its originality.

becomes the need for a law-abiding spirit in the citizen of a State. Abuse legality, and it becomes a dead weight on a people. The law of the Medes and Persians which altereth not must have made a hell on earth. The semi-legalism which built up the Brahminical codes stultified the evolution of Indian society. But legalism itself is not a curse; it is an essential. Whenever the legal spirit fails, anarchy and excess follow. It becomes more and more necessary. Only a purified heart and the precepts of the New Testament can take its place—and clearly the time is not yet. Law is the sanction of society. We may cavil at the details here and there, but details are alterable and incidental to the system. We may destroy the social fabric for a dream, and sit naked amid the ashes of our hopes; but, if we agree to live in an organised State, we concur in the existence of law. Therefore we want the legal spirit: the spirit of orderliness, of mutual forbearance, of the acknowledgment of reciprocal rights and duties.

"Society rests ultimately on the individual. It exists for him. That is a point on which Englishmen have no doubt. In the old days the Common Law did not abide in the people; in the new days, it must. This is not a new panacea, it is only a strip of the high-road which leads to good citizenship. It is not maintained that a study of the procedure of the High Court or the rules of evidence will help a man much; but that some knowledge of the machinery of government, an appreciation of the meaning and importance of legal institutions, their justification and their place in national life, will help greatly towards a realisation of civic duties and the correct relation between the individual and the State and other individuals."

YOU SHOULD KNOW THE LAW.

"Law has long ceased to be nothing more than a sanction for the broad outlines of morality, and an upright life is no guarantee against a visit to the Courts. Wherever the law enjoins active duties on the citizen, there detailed instruction is necessary: the right of self-help and its limits, the duty of aiding the civil power in disturbances, the registration of births and deaths, bankruptcy, franchises—these are a few instances where the knowledge of some detail is necessary. The outlines of criminal law ought to be known. Cases occasionally occur in the Courts where the accused pleads ignorance. The plea is useless in law, but it is a reflection on education."

"It is possible to cultivate the right habit of mind. The tendency to materialise life, to over-value the ponderable elements—wealth, the utilisation of power, mechanical efficiency—must end in obscuring the vital fact that these are, at the most, accessories. We are yet in mass very near to these values. The problem is how to escape. Education is the great hope. The subjects of one generation cannot entirely be those of its predecessor. Unless the schools are right, everything will be wrong."

"Airships may sail with a sure swiftness through the heavens, and man may harness the awful forces of radio-atomic energy, while the human spirit still looks beyond in discontent and despair. The discontent is eternal, in the nature of things; but we can make a better life where despair has no place."

"KEEP OFF THE GRASS."

KING ALFONSO FINED.

King Alfonso, who is now at Seville, has just been fined for not "keeping off the grass," or rather, for some beds of flowers that have not yet sprouted in the gardens of the Hispano-American Exhibition which he was visiting.

When the Mayor learned of this he hastened to the place to apologise and explain that the watchman who had imposed the fine has been too zealous, not suspecting whom he was calling to order.

The King smilingly replied that he was delighted to find someone so conscientious and promised that the watchman should receive a present.

ATHLETICS.

BRILLIANT VARSITY MEN.

Attention is always called in a most marked way when an English team or individual is beaten in a championship match that it is only fair (says the *Times*) that special attention should be called to the fact that not only has an Oxford and Cambridge Athletic team beaten the United States of America in a two mile relay race, but that in doing so they broke all previous records for the distance. The time taken was 7 minutes 50 seconds, two seconds better than the previous record. This time means that each runner averaged under 1 minute 58 seconds for his half mile, a very wonderful performance. The Oxford and Cambridge team won easily by 40 yards, and were given a wonderful reception by a crowd of 30,000 spectators, who were present on the stands around the track at Philadelphia.

CHURCH SERVICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY
JUNE 20th 1923.

Holy Communion at 7.30 a.m.
Children's Service 10 a.m.
Matins at 11 a.m.
Responses: Psalm 139; Venite; Turler; (13th Venite); Psalm 139; (Crouch, Hervey); Te Deum; (Turler, Turler, Turler); Jubilate; (Bartlett, Bartlett); Anthem: "Benedictus"; Gloria: "Benedictus"; Hymn: 181.
Holy Communion (12 Noon).
Evangelist at 6 p.m.
Responses: Psalm 139; Psalm 139; Magnificat; Hallel (7th event); Hymn: 181; Hymn: 291, 297, 17.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday, June 20.

Services conducted by Rev. G. J. Williams.
11 a.m. Subject of Sermon: The Need of a New Kind of Civilisation.
Hymns: 17, 213, 437, 433 Metrical Psalm No. 67.
6 p.m. Subject of Sermon: How men may be Divinely Guided. 1. By the Flaming Sword 2. By the Gap in the Wall. 3. By Consulting the Spiritual.
(Sunday Evening June 20th. Same Subject continued. 4. By Wireless Messages. 5. By Tapping the Barometer. 6. By the Sound of the Masters' Fandals.)
Hymns: 71, 188, 133, 296, 265.

Peak Church.

8.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6.30 p.m.—Evening Service.

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road.

Sundays, 11.15 a.m.

Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glensally.

Mass at 6.7 and 9.30 a.m.

Holy Mass at 8 a.m.

8.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FROZEN SMOKED FISH

New shipment ex S.S. "Cardiganshire"

SELECTED FILLETS	60 cents per lb.
FINNAN HADDOCKS	50 " " "
SELECTED KIPPERS	40 " " "
RED HERRINGS	30 " " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

WHITEAWAY'S

FAR-FAMED

India Gauze Underwear

Our "India Gauze" Cotton underwear is known all over the East. It is light and cool but porous and durable. Absorbs perspiration and prevents chills. All the numbers on offer are made specially for us and are not obtainable elsewhere. We hold large stock and the prices are exceedingly low.

QUALITY III

Vests with button fronts and short sleeves. Our Leading value where a really cool, comfortable and unexpensive vest is required.

Sizes:	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50
	\$11.75	12.25	12.75	13.50	13.75	14.25	14.75	15.25	15.75	16.50

No. 222. Style as above, Slightly heavier.

Sizes:	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50
	\$14.50	15.25	15.75	16.25	16.75	17.25	17.75	18.25	18.75	19.50

No. 440. Style as above but Superior Quality.

Sizes:	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50
	\$15.50	16.25	16.75	17.25	17.75	18.25	18.75	19.25	19.75	20.50

QUALITY 330

Splendid quality Indian Gauze Vests with ventilated Gueset. Cool and comfortable.

Sizes:	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50
	\$15.25	15.75	16.25	16.75	17.25	17.75	18.25	18.75	19.25	20.00

QUALITY 322

English made Pure white India Gauze Buttonless Fronts. An excellent vest for washing and wear.

Sizes:	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50
	\$15.25	15.75	16.25	16.75	17.25	17.75	18.25	18.75	19.25	20.00

No. 111. Short India Gauze Drawers.

Sizes:	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50
	\$1.30	\$1.30	\$1.30	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50

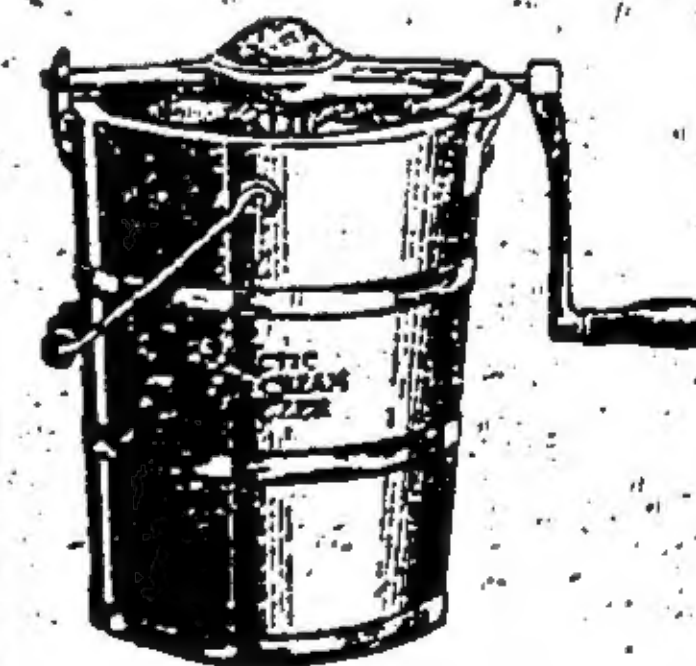
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EASY TO HANDLE
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Sparkling,
Refreshing,
Cleansing—

every glass of ENO'S bubbles over with life, health and happiness. Palatable and delightful at any time—yet it's the regular morning glass of ENO'S that does most to refresh the mind and body and gives the normal healthy outlook for the day ahead. There is no simpler or more natural remedy for the maintenance of good health and buoyant cheerfulness than the daily glass of water with a dash of

**ENO'S
FRUIT SALT**
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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The words "ENO'S FRUIT SALT" are our registered Trade Mark, and have been known for half a century by the Trade and Public to mean the preparation of J. C. ENO, Ltd., and no others. It is frequently referred to shortly as ENO'S.

Insist
on
getting
this
bottle.



THE POSSIBILITIES OF AN INDUSTRIAL IRELAND.

His late Majesty, King Edward VII., standing in St. Patrick's Hall, once expressed the following hope—

"I rejoice to hear of a newly awakened spirit of hope and enterprise among my Irish people, which is full of promise for the future. It will be a source of profound happiness to me if my reign should be coincident with a new era of social peace and of industrial and commercial progress in every part of Ireland."

Considerable prosperity has come to Ireland in the past few years, mainly owing to the enhanced value of her agricultural products, and she has, in addition, important prospects in the future development of her natural resources. Extreme political sentiment should be put aside in favour of an active policy of industrial development in which all Irishmen might join hands to make up the leeway of the past century. In a few cases, firms have extended minor manufacturing and ship-repairing branches to Ireland, but many entirely unexplored possibilities are possessed by the country in other and larger directions.

At the present time, the power problem is one that is more and more affecting industry the world over, owing to the increasing scarcity and cost of fuels. It is popularly imagined that Ireland has never been an industrial nation because of their absence. It would be more correct to state that she has never been such because, for various causes, they have never been exploited, and the same applies to her minerals. She has iron and coal, not in enormous quantity, but sufficient to have developed important industries which, unfortunately, are non-existent. Ireland has peat beds which the inventions of the past few years have made of incalculable potential value, but to which invention has not yet been applied. Other countries on the Continent of Europe have created flourishing new industries, and provided power for the maintenance of existing ones, from their peat deposits. It is estimated, by competent authority, that the peat bogs of Ireland, which cover no less than one-seventh of its surface, represent

with the value of the land reclaimable, a sum of £1,200,000,000. The fact that, in Holland, the peat bogs are very expensive to purchase, a bog only 6 or 7 feet deep being stated to sell for £97 per acre, as against the price (if any market at all), in Ireland, of about £2 per acre, with better turf, 20 to 30 feet deep, discloses a remarkable state of affairs.

The history of peat has not been without some failures, but nothing has recently been attempted under the entirely different conditions that now exist. Any syndicate putting down a modern suction gas plant for the production from peat of gas for power purposes, with the recovery of the by-products such as sulphate of ammonia, etc., can, after chemical analysis of the peat in the locality, now arrive at an exact calculation as to output, and make a more accurate calculation of profits compared with capital—charges—and—running expenses, than in many new ventures, and one wonders, therefore, why so little progress has been made. The explanation probably lies in the fact that the unfortunate unrest of the past quarter century has prevented anybody, particularly an outsider, undertaking, under penalty, to supply factories, if installed, with the peat required for a reasonably long enough period to render such projects safe financial propositions. The cutting of peat has, also, hitherto been merely a side issue to a few farmers in their spare moments, and no attempt has been made to make its recovery the skilled industry that its national value demands.

Mr. Henry Ford, who has recently installed a large industry in Cork, for the manufacture of his agricultural tractors, finds his Irish workmen most adaptable. With the same treatment of employees as that which is in vogue in the Ford firm, there should be every possibility of the success of new undertakings. Ireland presents a good field for capital in the years immediately ahead. Owing to the prosperity of the agricultural community in Ireland, money is plentiful (and largely lying idle in the banks), and there is, in consequence, a good market, especially for agricultural appliances like the Ford Tractor, as well as a large sum available for investment in connection with the undeveloped, natural resources of the country.

Commissions of enquiry have recently sat on the question of the water power, coal, and peat resources of the country, and the reports when issued, will, no doubt, focus greater attention on Ireland's resources.

It is not possible to deal at length with the variety of opportunities that exist in Ireland. The peat question has been somewhat stressed because

it is little realised that the matter is on an entirely different footing to the past, mainly due to the fact that peat containing from 60 to 70 per cent. moisture can now be satisfactorily dealt with, for power gas purposes, without further treatment; that recent electrical improvements in long distance transmission now permit current to be widely distributed with little loss en route; that coal and oil fuels are increasingly costly; and, lastly, but not least, that in Ireland, for the past eight years, a large factory has been run, exclusively on peat gas, without a stoppage, and has saved the proprietor thousands of pounds over the cost of imported coal.

Another case that came under the writer's notice recently in the South of Ireland was that of the live cattle export trade, which has been truly described as wasteful, unprogressive, and fatal to local industry. The institution, in lieu of a dead meat trade, would lead to industries such as curing, salting, and preserving food, refrigeration, tanning, boot making, and a host of lesser industries, the aggregate value of which is probably greater than that of the meat itself. This matter is now receiving some attention, and Irish farmers have met in conference and decided themselves to raise the capital necessary for the institution, on a large scale, of a dead meat trade.

The mineral industries of Ireland have been of considerable dimensions in the past, but, from various causes, have fallen into neglect. Good minerals exist, but the excavations have probably hardly scratched the surface, and possibly a new examination of the mineral areas by the diamond drill would disclose good deposits below those already worked.

Generally speaking, Ireland might easily become a populous country, giving constant and remunerative employment, without any necessity for the unfortunate emigration of the past. It should be unnecessary for the writer to add that he had no personal interest in any unduly rosy presentation of the case beyond the desire to see a naturally gifted population forming a contented and prosperous portion of the Empire.—ROBERT R. HOARE, in *The New Witness*.

FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back betwixt the parts with Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this balm and band it on over the seat of pain. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE AULT & WIBORG CO.

On and after SATURDAY June 19th, we will be located in our New Office at No. 81, Des Voeux Road Central, where we will expect a visit of inspection from our good friends.

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BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, UPHOLSTERY,
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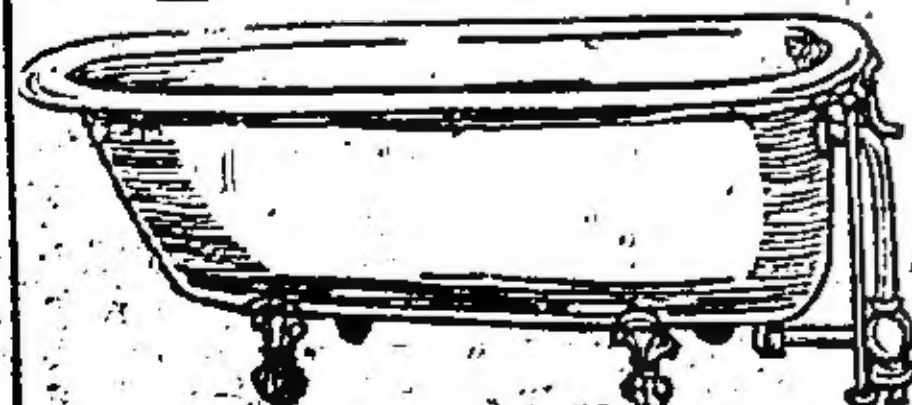


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Two new Launches are being built for the "WALLA-WALLA" fleet. Phone No. 3518.

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO., 4 Foochow Road,

U.S. SERVANT FAMINE.
COOK DEMANDS GARAGE.

THE HARASSING MATRIMONIALS.
New York, April 22.—The constantly increasing demands of household domestics and a practical suspension of immigration of young women inclined to this class of service is a cause of utmost concern to the American housewife, who admits frankly that she is at her wit's end to know how the situation may be met.

From a scale of £10 a month, which was the average prevailing rate in the pre-profiteering days, the established figure has gradually advanced from £12 and £15 until now £20 with food and lodging is the initial remuneration demanded at most employment agencies. In addition prospective servants are taking advantage of the shortage in their ranks to make the most absurd and ridiculous demands and conditions.

The case of one lady is typical. After advertising and combing the various employment agencies succeeded in interesting an experienced servant possessed of a promising record of references. She agreed to pay the £20 a month demanded but was forced to forego employing the woman when she demanded a private bath room.

Other cases are known of in which servants have left otherwise congenial employment—or declined to accept service even while out of a place—because they did not approve of the paper on the wall of the bed-room they were to occupy. In one case a cook left her place because there was no room in the garage for her Ford car.

With the approach of the season in which many New York families move to the mountains or the seashore even more impossible to acquire, or, once acquired, to keep. It is a common thing for a housewife seeking domestic help to be confronted in an agency by some such question as this—

"Where do you go for the summer?"

Perhaps the answer might be "the Berkshires." In any event it is exceedingly probable that she would be met with this—

"Oh, I couldn't think of going to the Berkshires. I don't like it there. Another serious aspect of the situation is that servants have practically taken it upon themselves to dictate how many children shall be in a family. Some will condescend to work where there are two; others think that one is enough.

The hotels, particularly the larger ones on the Pacific coast, are suffering from the servant shortage almost as much as the New York housewives. Chambermaids in San Francisco have demanded a minimum wage of £10 a month and decline to make a bed unless the hotel management guarantees them in addition £1 a week tips from guests. In one of the large Western hotels on a recent Sunday the waitresses walked out just before dinner was to be served and refused to return until they had been promised the equivalent of £4 a month increase either in wages or guaranteed tips.

BUSINESS "COFFERS."
SCHEME FOR EX-OFFICERS.

The Labour Ministry states that the panel system recently inaugurated at Horrex's Hotel, Norfolk-street, Strand, W. C. 2—the headquarters of the London District of the Appointments Department by means of which professional and business men in the City of London give expert advice to ex-officers and men suitable for commerce and the professions, is now being extended with a view to getting more business men in the City to act as members of the panels in an advisory capacity, and to "adopt" one or more of the officers on the waiting list.

Lord Burnham, the chairman of the London District Selective Committee, and Colonel Summers, D.S.O., the District Director at Horrex's have recently been considering an extension of the present system and the making of a special effort during the next two months to place those who are still without employment, and a scheme on the above lines has been approved by a special committee.

Up to date 6,000 applicants have been interviewed by the members of the panels, and of these one in every five has been actually placed as a direct result of the personal interest taken in their cases by one or other of the members composing the panels.

In addition to interviewing and recommending candidates for vacancies obtained by the Department, practically every panel member has succeeded in personally placing one candidate, but Lord Burnham and his committee feel that the time has now come for enlisting the sympathies of a still further number of business and professional men in order to augment the work of the present panels.

The London branch of the Department is still receiving from employers notifications of vacancies at the rate of about 30 a day, but although the numbers out of employment have been very much reduced, the need is still urgent if the 2,000 or so remaining candidates are to be placed within a reasonable time.

Lord Burnham's special committee feel that there must be many hundreds of influential business men in London, who, although they cannot give up half a day a week to attending at Horrex's Hotel as members of the panels, would be willing to help in this all-important work of resettlement and thus take a part in discharging the nation's debt of honour to those who have served their country. It is not, at the moment, considered to be either necessary or desirable to ask any additional members of the business community to serve on the panels, but the committee is of opinion that the work can be very considerably and usefully extended, and very favourable results obtained, if professional and business men will consent to be co-opted as advisory members. Such consent will not involve any attendance at panel meetings, but much useful advice, it is felt, could be given and the unemployed officer could be put on the road to employment, if each advisory member would, without promising to employ an ex-officer, "adopt" one and give his case personal attention.

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS
PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Itches, Spots, Pimples, Bolls, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is evidenced by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but who also have found great improvement in their general health (see pamphlet round bottle).

**Clarke's
Blood
Mixture**

The World's Best Blood Purifier.

CURES ALL

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
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EMERY GLASS BLACK
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30 days sight ... 3-8 1/2
4 months sight ... 3-8 1/2
Credit, 4 months sight ... 3-10 1/2
Documentary 4 months sight ... 3-10 1/2

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Credit, 4 months sight ... 1010
On demand ... 73 1/2
Credit, 60 days sight ... 73 1/2

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THE CHINESE MERCHANTS
BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

Alexandra Buildings, Queen's Road.
General Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.
The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 3, 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 100, Victoria Road, Central.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.

SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates 3%, 4%, 5%, respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcomed.

J. CHANG K. Y., Manager.

Hongkong, July 7, 1920.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc.

Loans on Mortgage of Land, etc.

Loans on Mortgage of Stocks, Bonds, etc.

Loans on Mortgage of Jewellery, etc.

Loans on Mortgage of other securities.

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BANKS.

